

Crim

KP TELESCOPE

AUGUST

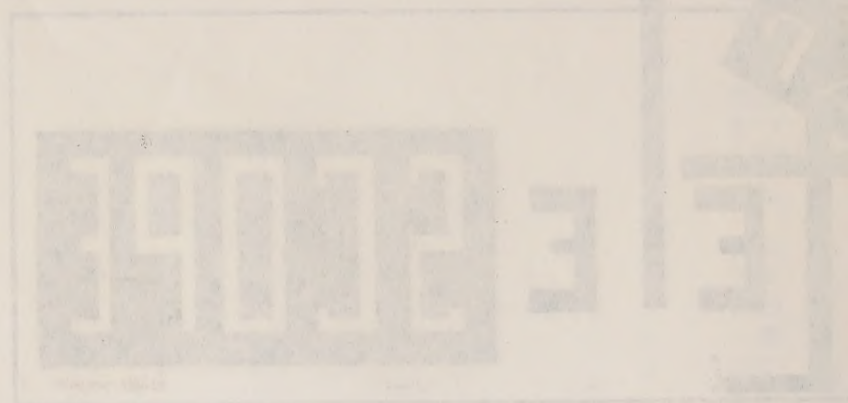
1967



THOSE WHO WISH TO BELONG!!

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1981



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"The K.P. TELESCOPE is published to provide the inmate with a medium of creative expression and communication, in order to cultivate a better understanding with the outside world."

AUG. 1967

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Commissioner of Penitentiaries
A.J. MacLeod Q.C.

PENITENTIARY SERVICE

Warden
A.J. JARVIS
Deputy Warden
H.S. Bell
Assistant Deputy Warden
D. Chinnery

Liaison Officer
R.L. Lawton

TELESCOPE STAFF

T. Thompson
B. Jellifo
P. Leroux
C. Berry

STATISTICS
(for June)
Discharged: 12 High Number: Y3695
Deaths: 0 In Mental Asylums: 18
Paroles: 4 Parole Violaters: 5
At Large: 2 No. of New Men: 76
Transferred into Kingston Pen.: 40
Transferred out to other Pens.:..... 70
Total Population in this Pen:..... 814

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EDITORIALS

PUNISHMENTS FITTING CRIMES.....

Two recent decisions of the Alberta Court of Appeal have refocused attention on one of man's oldest problems—how to fit punishment to crime. They have also refocused attention on how wildly inconsistent and illogical the collective legal mind turns out to be in its attempt to solve that problem.

These aberrations arise, of course, because Canadian society has not chosen the principle on which incarceration is to be undertaken. Are people, for example, jailed to expiate the wrong they have committed against society; to deter others from doing wrong by instilling a fear of the consequences; to transform the wrong-doer into a right-living member of society.

In Alberta, the recent decisions underline the preoccupation of the Court of Appeal with punishment as a deterrent. At the other end of the chain, some magistrates favour the idea of punishment for the sake of punishment and other magistrates are more concerned with rehabilitation of offenders.

The Court of Appeal became involved with the cases in question as a result of appeals taken by the attorney general against sentences imposed by Edmonton police magistrates in connection with an indecent assault on a child and a hit-and-run, drunken-driving manslaughter case.

In the first case a young man was given a 30-day psychiatric examination and released on sus-

pended sentence by a magistrate who said he could not see how a jail sentence would assist in the rehabilitation of the young man.

The leniency of the magistrate set up a public outcry, or so it was reported, in Edmonton and the Crown appeal followed. The Appeal Court agreed with the Crown that offences against children were particularly serious and sentences should have a deterrent effect.

The motorist, too, was involved in a case in which there was public protest at the sentence he received. While driving drunkenly at a speed of 50 miles an hour, he killed a man and seriously injured his daughter then had driven away from the accident. He pleaded guilty and was sent to jail for a year.

The Court of Appeal held that in such cases the deterrent effect should outweigh all other considerations and raised the term to three years.

The trouble is that, in trying to fit the punishment to a particular crime, the logical connection between crime and punishment as a whole is destroyed. If a year in jail is a proper penalty to impose for the theft of a case of beer, what is the proper sentence for an indecent assault on a child? The same Appeal Court has ruled it is one year in jail.

The same term was imposed as fitting for an accountant who stole \$825 from his employer. It was also the sentence imposed on a railway employee who, over a period of 10 years, managed to make off with \$6,839 worth of tin in his lunch pail.

Nor is there much consistency between assessment of penalties between the provinces. In Alberta a man convicted of manslaughter arising out of a drunken brawl got 15 months in jail. In Manitoba, two men who stole a watch and \$8 in a drunken brawl got two years in the Penitentiary.

As a general proposition sentences seem to be imposed with a lighter touch in Saskatchewan than in either Manitoba or Alberta. This impression may arise from the fact that Saskatchewan

is the West's most law-abiding province. As the least urbanized, it is naturally freer of juvenile delinquency and crimes of violence than the others. Not having the problems of the others, it can afford to put more emphasis on rehabilitation and less on punishment. But when it comes to things like stealing grain from the farmer's fields, or rustling cattle, Saskatchewan judges can impose prison terms with the same enthusiasm as the others do for armed robbery and the like.

Glaring inconsistencies in the sentencing of law-breakers have been worrying the legal profession for many years. Committees on uniformity of the law are regularly put to work at Bar Conventions, but nothing ever seems to come of such efforts. Perhaps, things will be better in the future. We certainly hope so.....

CANADA'S BAIL SYSTEM NO GOOD!

OR COMPLETELY FUTILE...

The futility of the bail system in Canadian courts was perfectly illustrated by the case in Toronto recently.

The accused was charged with rape, and committed for trial in the Supreme Court. Bail was fixed at \$3,000. A friend persuaded a Toronto family to post it for him, although they did not know the accused.

The man failed to appear for trial, and was discovered to have left the province. His bail was accordingly forfeited. Chief Justice Gaile reduced the forfeiture, but the Toronto family will still have to pay \$2,000.

What purpose did this whole procedure serve? The posting of \$3,000 did not prevent the accused from fleeing the jurisdiction. It will not make it any easier to track him down and arrest him.

The only effect has been to subject a family, whose sole offence was to be too trusting to a heavy penalty.

Yet, at the same time, many people who are charged with much less serious offences and who have no intention or likelihood of fleeing to escape trial, are kept in jail, sometimes for months because they or their relatives can't raise the required cash or property bail.

In these latter cases, would it not be simpler and better, for the magistrate to consider releasing the defendant on his own recognizance—that is, on his undertaking to appear before the court on the day set?

In the majority of cases, release on these terms would be quite safe. It was shown recently in a study that 97% of those released on their own recognizance are not likely to take flight and become fugitives from justice regardless of their crime.

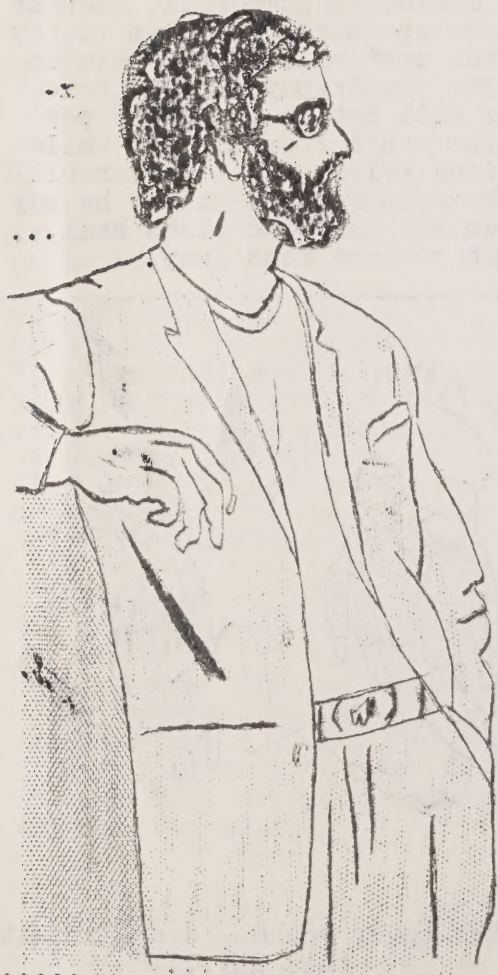
While we are at it, why doesn't this country get around to legalizing bondsmen? Especially if the courts are going to demand such high bail. If the accused does decide to jump bail, then it will be up to the bondsmen to pay out the cost of rounding him up and not the taxpayer. The taxpayer will not be forced to pay for the man's stay in jail while awaiting trial; the taxpayer will not have to forfeit money he may put up for someone else's bail... if that someone runs away.



TODAY'S IMPORTANT FRONTIERS

or

LET'S KEEP THE VILLAGE!



When Europeans first began to settle the Western hemisphere, frontiersmen were much in demand. People knew that tough and hardy frontiersmen were needed to withstand the savage existence on the edge of the civilized world. However, little did they realize frontiers were as important to mankind as the frontiersmen themselves.

The malcontents, the adventurers, the rough and rugged types, the brave, the foolish, the non-conformists, the thieves, the swindlers, the fugitives from justice were all drawn to the frontier towns. Those who felt different, estranged and rejected by society, rejected it in turn and headed West, hoping to find in the wilderness something they couldn't find at home.

All of us know how rough it was. It was the law of the jungle: survival of the fittest. Brains and brawn had to go together in a well co-ordinated body if one hoped to overcome man, beast and adverse elements. A "good" man was one who could compete with a "bad" guy and win. Incidentally, the difference between a "good guy" and a "bad guy" contrary to popular belief wasn't the colour of their hats, it was simply their motives for doing things. They both did the same things, but for opposite reasons.

But, to continue, men moved West and established towns. They settled at river crossings, gold and nickel mine sites and so on. Any place where there was sufficient reason. Other people moved in to serve, or to exploit them.

As in every other community ever created, the citizens eventually realized they would feel more safe and secure if they created a police force to protect them from each other rather than to continue to "go it alone." Those who disobeyed the laws were either hung or driven out. The rejects and malcontents were forced to move on and so the whole pattern would begin again in some other spot further West.

Since the beginning of time man has been on the move. All through history, people have been shifting

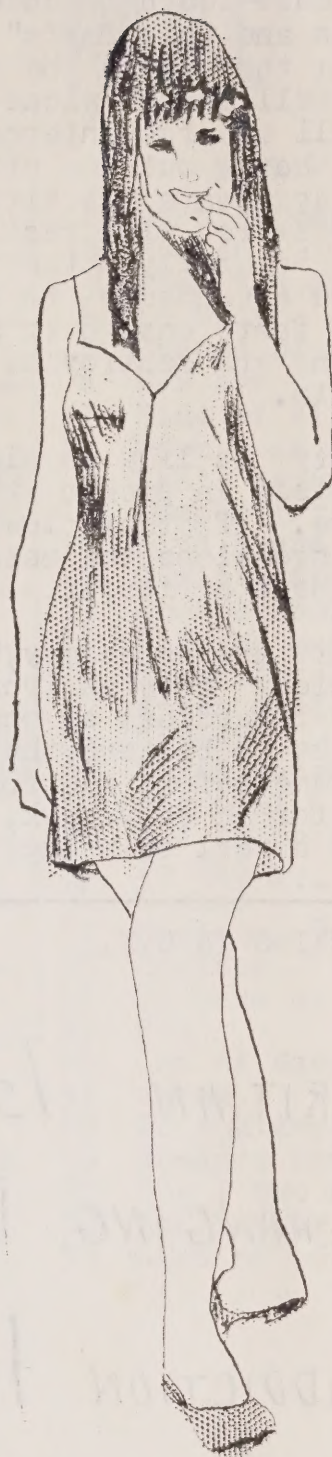
from here to there. Always they seemed to spread outwards from the birthplace of their families or tribes. Eventually, all reached a point where they met men of other families or tribes moving towards them; away from their birthplaces. Wars usually resulted! However, we will not concern ourselves with this aspect of things. Rather, we will think of this as a point of reference.

People in all communities whether by accident or design drive out some of their members. These outcasts, as they can truthfully be called, settle on the frontiers. The community grows, eventually absorbing and populating these once remote areas. The laws of the majority are enforced. Once again the nonconformists are hanged, jailed or driven out; once again the malcontents and rejects settle on the frontier. Again and again, day in day out, the same situation is repeated. Only to end when frontiers no longer exist. Eventually, another community, province, state or country is met... Boundries are recognized and the land is all settled. The need for frontiersmen dies. But this doesn't mean frontiersmen are not created. On the contrary, for the communities create more than ever!

The larger the number of people the greater the number of rejects. So what happens to them now that they have no frontiers to move to? Simple! They, the so-called rejects, create them: Greenwich Village in New York, Montmart in Paris, Soho in London, Height Ashbury in San Francisco, Venice in Los Angeles, and (closer to home) Yorkville in Toronto. These are the modern day frontier towns.

Every day, in every city of the world, the local newspapers scream, demanding that these nefarious areas be cleaned out, broken up and disintegrated.

One mayor even went so far as to say that the police must be given every power to eradicate the bohemian area of this city. And the police should be allowed to wipe it off the face of the city because it is full of punks, pimps, panderers and every other type of creep imaginable.



In other parts of the world, squads, platoons, divisions of police are ordered into these jungles. But they do little good. They only stir up much needless tension, excitement and publicity.

Fortunately, for that particular bohemian area, a poll of city politicians has revealed little support for this man's campaign to "break up" the place. One member of the opposition said such action would be impossible and illegal. Actually, it isn't the Canadian, democratic way of handling the situation.

Something to ponder:

Even a dog may look at a King.

People must learn to understand the "why's and wherefor's" of the situation; they must be content to leave well enough alone. These places will undergo internal evolution. Where outside pressures can only aggravate the situation, inside pressures will resolve the problem. Naturally, the cancer will have a tendency to spread, but never fast enough to keep it from eating and destroying itself from within.

Society is like an old man who persists in picking the scab on a sore. If they learned to leave things alone, the mess would probably heal by itself.

Frontiers are necessary, because every society creates frontiersmen. And, regardless of what some people like to believe, the frontiersmen came before the frontiers looking for an easy buck, a fast chick and a real swinging, mad, pad.....

1,000 JUNKIES IN U.K.

BRITAIN IS CHANGING DOPE ADDICTION IDEAS

Now the government is planning action to limit the spread of narcotics, setting up a central fact-finding unit to pinpoint the size of the country's problem.

And one of its principal directors is expected to be 53-year old Professor D. Hill, a leading British psychiatrist.

Scientists at this central research unit will have the job of devising tests to check the genuine addict and to eliminate the fraud.

For under the government's new plans to check the spread of such drugs as heroin and cocaine "junkies" will have to attend treatment centres at hospitals scat-

tered throughout the country before they can get their supplies.

Doctor's fear that they may be deceived by the artful dodgers who pretend they are badly hooked on drugs and then sell the extra supplies they obtain.

The final decision on setting up the unit, which would almost certainly be based at London's Institute of Psychiatry, lies with Minister of Health Kenneth Robinson.

And this is how it will work. The institute would collaborate with its associate hospitals in South London in pioneering a special urine test to classify drug addicts.

By means of this test the scientists hope to obtain an accurate guide to the amount of narcotic drugs that the patient has been accustomed to taking.

He will then be graded according to the number of grains of heroin and cocaine that he has swallowed as a daily diet.

Once this has been done the treatment centre staff can then prescribe only that drug—paid for by the Health Service—which will wean the patient off his addiction.

Meanwhile, the unit's psychiatrists and social workers will set out to measure the extent of addiction throughout the country. They will try to discover why drug addiction is a post-war phenomenon.

One of the major mysteries surrounding addiction is the number of junkies. Estimates based on incomplete Home Office statistics suggest that there are now 1,000 in Britain.

The central research unit will try to produce an accurate figure and highlight the danger zones.

It will also launch long-term studies into the interaction of dangerous drugs which can either produce weird "kicks" or inexplicable deaths.

As one of the future researchers said:

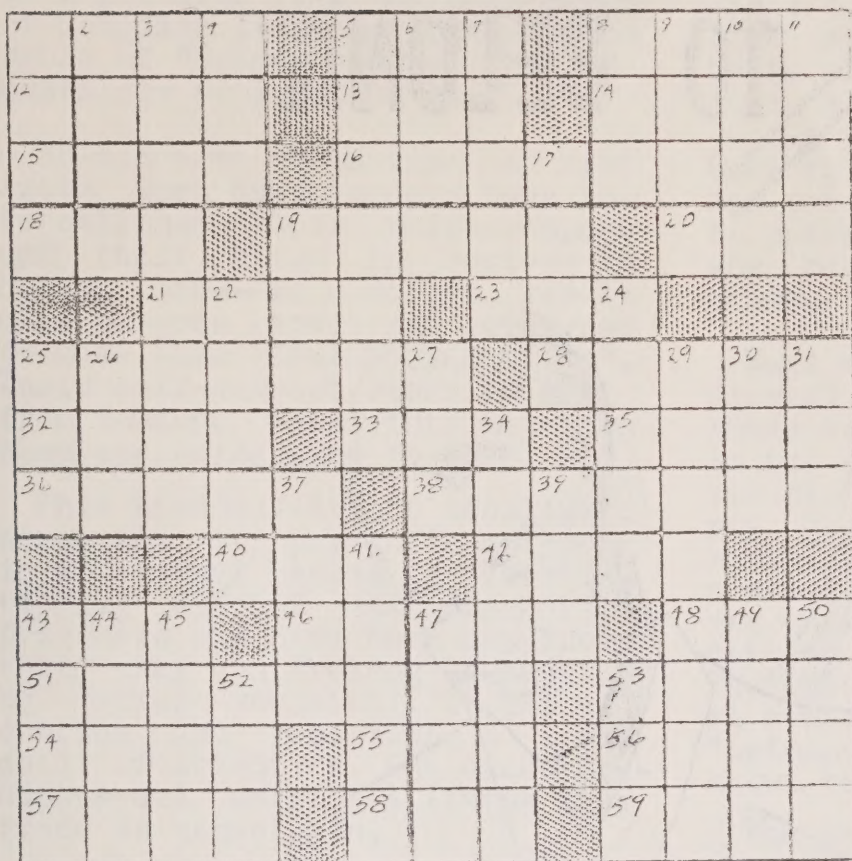
"We will be going out into the country to study the trend behind addiction and its root causes..."

Eventually the work of the unit will become recognized as an international authority. For there would be nothing quite like it anywhere else in the world.

CROSSWORD

PAGE

DOWN



ACROSS

- 1 Employer
- 5 Galling Device
- 8 Cooking ware (two words)
- 12 African wild sheep
- 13 Prevaricate
- 14 Loki's Son
- 15 Rage
- 16 Tree dwelling mammel (Pl)
- 18 Than (Ger.)
- 19 Dress up
- 20 Allow
- 21 Egyptain Immortal Heart
- 23 Rest
- 25 A military unit
- 28 A time keeper
- 32 Argyll island
- 33 Common Adder
- 35 Game
- 36 Garden vegetables
- 38 Something produced
- 40 Consume
- 42 Candid
- 43 Inside a tire
- 46 German river
- 48 English drink
- 51 Message of regards
- 53 Light source
- 54 Great Lake
- 55 By birth
- 56 Alas
- 57 Of the Nordic race
58. Sheepstick (Scot.)
59. Fly

1. Spanish measure
- 2 Spoken
- 3 From the Sun
- 4 To rest
- 5 Orange blossom state
- 6 Cassava
- 7 Kind of sign
- 8 Town near Liege
- 9 Man's name
- 10 Weapon (Fr.)
- 11 Bird house
- 17 Comic sketch
- 19 Home-school club
- 22 Playing marble
- 24 Diacritical mark
- 25 Apron part
- 26 Caviar
- 27 Sixth sense (Abrev.)
- 29 Big hill
- 30 And so on (Abrev)
- 31 To decay
- 34 Forked
- 37 Moslems, Sunnite
- 39 Unclose
- 41 To have an opinion
- 43 Old
- 44 God of War (Babyl)
- 45 Strap
- 47 Poison Arrow
- 49 Woman's name
- 50 Dog (two words)
- 52 5th letter (tripled)
- 53 Kind of book (navy)



THE NEED

TO BELONG



One of the main causes of delinquency and crime is that the majority of criminals do not feel that they "belong" in society. Somehow they feel that they have been isolated from the main stream of Canadian life and left with no sense of "Belonging" to, but of hostility against society.

This can be shown time and time again when ex-prisoners have re-established their self-respect and their place in society as honest men—as a direct result of a program specially designed to make them feel they "belong". Their self-respect stems in part from someone being interested in them and being kind to them.

This kindness is not idealistic nonsense. It pays off, not only in individual cases but statistically 65% of all discharged prisoners who have been convinced that they can "belong"—usually by taking vocational training courses and receiving a great deal of attention and encouragement—and earning a living at a trade as honest men.

Each prisoner is interviewed and studied in order to obtain full information regarding his educational, social and economic background, as well as his general capacity, interest and ability. His record is scanned for violence, escapes, sexual particularities, age, prison records, (trouble). This information is used to compile a report on the bases of which plans are made for the treatment of the prisoner during his jail term. Follow up interviews take place during the sentence and each man, if he permits it, is counselled regarding his future plans and steps which he should take while in the institution to realize these plans. In fact, the most important development in the modern correctional practice is individualization of treatment and such case studies are fundamental to any such approach.

One of the results of this work is that penitentiary officials have much more detailed information about penitentiary inmates than ever before. Incidentally, many inmates think this is the sole purpose of the tests, ques-

tionnaires and interviews. (Either to "tip your mit" or to "find out what's happening within the prison itself from the informers"). "Sure the administration says it wants this stuff to help and assist us," says the inmate, "but we're pretty sure they get more of a kick out of using us for guinea pigs than anything else." Even the officials agree that it has proven useful in helping them to understand some of the reasons why people turn to a life of crime.

What does this information indicate? Well, to begin with, there are, of course, a few people in the penitentiaries who have resorted to a life of crime simply because of low mentality—mentally subnormal prisoners are a small minority. Most prisoners are quite equal to the average citizen in basic intelligence. The idea that there is a "criminal mentality," that some men are "criminals by nature" has been shown to be quite false.

The extensive studies, thus far have led officials to the conclusion that almost exclusively the cause which have led the penitentiary population to a life of crime are psychological. A large percentage of prison inmates are as well equipped physically and mentally as the rest of mankind. However something has happened in their lives so as to change their normal patterns of thought, to redirect their intellectual energies, to change their viewpoint turning them into enemies of society. It is this misdirection of otherwise normal talents which is the source of most crime. The aim of officials in their programme of rehabilitation is to try to discover how each individual first went off the track and how he may be treated so as to restore his sense of balance and overcome those forces which have given him this different view of life.

In the great majority of cases, it can be said that the basic cause of criminality is a faulty environment. In most cases poverty and slum conditions alone produce the tragedy. But the causes are many and varied—parental indifference, broken homes,

alcoholism, irrational parental behaviour, inadequate fathers to provide enough money for the home, faulty education, lack of adequate recreational facilities, — the list is a very long one.

The shortcomings have created variously in the growing child a lack of recognition, of loving kindness, of any sense of importance or accomplishment, or of any real sense of security. This last, the sense of security, is perhaps the basic psychological need of young people. It is not really a question of economic security, but rather one of personal balance and personal confidence. The young person must develop an ability to stand on his feet and to meet the problems of his own life. He must have confidence in his own ability to do things and a confident faith that through his perseverance all things will turn out well. Those who have been favoured with a good up-bringing in a good home naturally acquire this mature approach to society. Those whose background is less fortunate cannot be expected to have this same sense of security. They are therefore, more prone to resort to irrational and anti-social practices, the end result of which is either mental illness or a lapse into delinquency or crime.

An outstanding psychologist said, "delinquent behaviour is normal behaviour." What he means is that a maladjusted person is endeavouring in a perverted way to satisfy some normal "drives" of which the legitimate expression has been denied.

In most cases it is thought that if something could have been done at the right time to correct environmental defects the subsequent tragedy could have been averted.

It has been truly said that "delinquency springs from the unmet needs of youth"; and inmates of the penitentiaries are conspicuous among those who have been unable to adjust themselves satisfactorily to their environment. On the contrary, they have been set apart and isolated by the circumstances of their lives. It is society's task really, to make

every effort to re-convince these people that there is a place in society to which they can legitimately belong. But it is equally important that others do not have their futures jeopardized, perhaps merely to the point of frustration and to the loss of careers of service and satisfaction to which they might otherwise attain, by the feeling that they live in a noisy, complicated, unfriendly environment to which they do not feel they belong and whose hostility to them they must repay with hostility. There are thousands of young people who are not conspicuously delinquent as a result of environment in which they live but whose lives are saddened, ambitions destroyed by the environment in which they live.

The complicated urban type of modern society requires a great capacity for adjustment in everyone. In its defective environments are not hard to find, indeed in many cases they are difficult to avoid. Many persons live in crowded houses, there is not enough room for people to move around. The problem of recreation is much more difficult than it was in simpler days. Due to economic circumstances, inadequate housing, malnutrition and the continual struggle to make ends meet create heavy pressure upon the peace of mind of many people.

Of course, the problem is not primarily an economic one. Integrity, dignity and virtue are not a monopoly of the wealthy and the records show that children from very poor districts whose homes are filled with love and understanding are not the ones who go wrong. It is those who have an unhappy home environment, a lack of proper parental guidance and affection to whom the adjustment to modern society becomes so difficult and in some cases impossible.

The problems which the products of such environment present have ramifications which go farther than the mere matter of delinquency or crime, for delinquency is not the only visible result of individual maladjustment. It is a well-known fact that the efficiency of most workers reflects in an important degree the home background from which he came.

One illuminating example of this phenomenon was shown in the last World War. One of the greatest problems faced by the Canadian Army was that in spite of the fact that paratroops were handpicked because of their special physical and mental qualities it was still found that some of them upon the completion of their training balked on their final jump from the plane. This, of course, represented a serious loss to the army because a large amount of time and of money had been invested in the training of these high class troops. A careful study was made of the cases of all those men who balked on their final jump. It was found that in almost every case there was an unhappy family background in youth. Later by rigorously eliminating all those with such backgrounds the percentage of balkers was speedily reduced to negligible proportions.

Many more people should be made more conscious of the importance of these problems. Although the matter is receiving more scientific attention and study today than at any other time, mankind is still moving too slow. It is not just a problem for governments nor for government institutions. It is a problem for every individual. The government can try to provide full employment, free education, adequate social security, equality of opportunity, but the personal recognition, the love, the sense of achievement, the feeling of "belonging" and the sense of security which acceptance brings are personal products which must come preferably from parents and the home.

A SURPRISE!

I dreamed death came the
other night,
And Heaven's gates swung
wide,
With kindly grace an angel
ushered me inside
And there to my astonish-
ment stood folks I'd
known on earth;
Some I'd judged and label-
ed "Unfit" or "Little
worth".

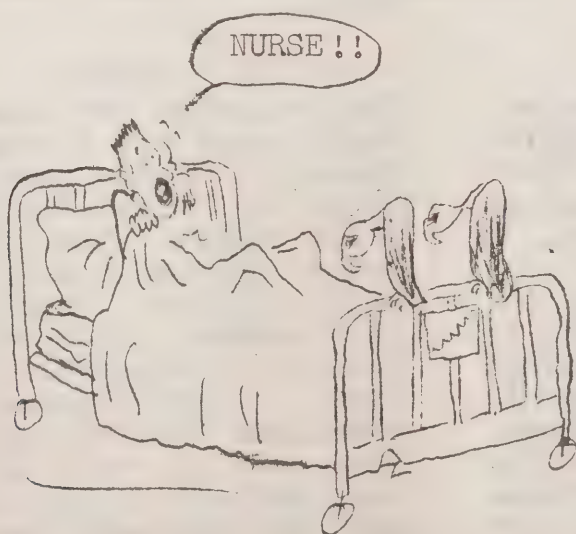
Indignant words rose to my
lips, but never were
set free
For every face showed
stunned surprise—no-
one expected me!

— NAN

THIS PENITENTIARY GETS NEW WARDEN

Mr. A.J. Jarvis, 51-year-old native of Collingwood, Ontario, last month was named warden of Kingston Penitentiary. He was the warden of Joyceville medium security institution before his new appointment.

He succeeds Warden H.H. Smith who recently was named Director of Inmate Training at Penitentiary Service Headquarters at Ottawa, Ontario.



FROM OUT OF THE PAST.....

THE

WARDENS

DIARY

OF 1839

I delivered the keys to Keeper Jameson at six o'clock this morning, and noticed that Mr. Chard was late for the bell ringing. This is the third morning. I shall have to discipline the man. I attended to the opening of the prison and saw the convicts to the breakfast tables. After breakfast I had to check on Mr. Smith. I had sent him to town yesterday to purchase feed for the animals and he hadn't returned until this morning. I don't

12.....

know what is the matter with this man; not only did he not buy any feed but he returned to the prison in a disgraceful manner. I think I may have to discharge him as soon as the inspector comes into the prison again.

I next visited the hospital to check on convict Evans, who's leg was crushed yesterday, while working in the quarry. This man is a lunatic and I believe that he caused the accident deliberately. If this can be proved he will be a very sorry man. I have a very dim view on this type of thing.

Between nine and ten o'clock I attended to the Punishment Book. John Bates, a convict working in the Boot Shop, struck Guard Gould several times about the face with the last of a heavy boot. Indeed, Guard Gould is still suffering from the attack of this madman. Convict Bates will pay severely for this. He will receive six lashes everyday for one week and he will stay six months in the dark cells.

Next was convict James Whyte for having tobacco in his cell. It seems he did not learn his lesson the last time he was before me. A dozen strokes of the cats and a week in the dark cells will fix him up to cure him of his habits.

Convict number 6327, McLean was reported to have refused to work. This type of insolence I will not tolerate. I ordered for him to be made to work harder and longer than any of the other men and to be fed only one meal a day and he is also to remain without a bed until I feel that this troublesome convict has learned his place.

Another convict was before me for laziness. My guards are becoming much too easy on these convicts. I shall have to speak to them of this. Convict Wilson will receive two dozen lashes; maybe this will help him to work in the future. Jack Hawley, Convict number 1567 was discovered reading a newspaper in his cell. This is the second time he has committed this offence. From this time on he will be blindfolded and chained to his bed. He will not read any more newspapers.

I next visited the Female Prison and attended to the Punishment Book there.

Sarah Jacobs was said to have made threatening gestures towards Matron Walker. She seems though like a harmless woman and I felt that two days on bread and water and the same without her bed would be sufficient punishment. I also ordered two meals of bread and water for convict Jane Cooper. She was found washing clothes in her cell. She will also spend two days in the Dark Cells for this.

I returned to the male prison where an informer told me that convict George and convict Reynolds were planning an escape for the following day. I find this hard to believe as both men have always been of good behaviour. However, I will have them brought to my quarters as I can't fully discredit my informer's information as he has been very reliable in the past.

I visited the dark cells. I have been told that some of my officers are using unnecessary brutality on the convicts there. I questioned several convicts on the matter and was told of several incidences and names of guards concerned. They will receive a severe reprimand for their actions if the charges prove true.

I talked to convicts George and Reynolds. They denied any intentions to escape from this institution. However they will be put in the dark cells for one month. Matters such as this can't be handled too lightly.

While attending to see the convicts to supper, I had cause to approach convict Roland. He was in an intoxicated condition and had much difficulty in remaining on his feet. I ordered him taken to the dark cells. He will pay dearly for this.

Also at supper I talked to convict Cowan. He had refused to return to work this morning. He had to be threatened with the cats and dark cells before he decided to work. He will be made to work twice as hard from here on. Cowan makes the third convict that has refused to work in the past two days. I am afraid that I will have to take special action against this happening again.

I saw the convicts marched to their cells after supper and attended to the lock up of the prison.

I returned to my quarters for supper where my housekeeper informed me that the supplies forgotten by Guard Smith were left by him at the pub the previous night and would I have them removed. This matter can wait till morning.

I visited both prisons at nine o'clock this evening. I cautioned Mr. Chard and Mr. Jameson about attending to their duties. I have been informed that they sleep away a good part of the time.

All was reported quiet, so I returned to my quarters at nine o'clock and forty minutes and retired to my bed.



THREE

POEMS

WISHFUL THINKING

Wake up you fool, it's time to live,
Wish not your life away.
Throw off those chains and be yourself
Make this your happy day.

Undo your mind and clean it out;
Throw out those wishful thoughts.
Of martyrs mantles, dreams of love
Be not like fickle tots.

Don't wish for this and wish for that
Like Jim or Joe or Jack.
Get out and do it, do it now
The stress is on attack.....

—A.L.D.

THE ROSE

When roses are in bloom, and summer magic fills the air;
Their fragrance lifts the darkest gloom,
And scents the breezes everywhere.

Birds sing thy praises in the evening's hush,
You stir the heart with your sweet blush,
When 'ere your delicate petals part.

Sweet rose of dew-kissed morn,
With heaven's scent and beauty rare,
Sweet flower of summer born,
The sweetest scent that fills the air.

You scent the vales and woodlands all
You please the eye with petals fair,
And cling to yonder garden wall,
Bringing joy to all who see you there.

Lovely roses red when full in bloom,
A sight to lift the woeful heart,
Dispels all sorrow's gloom,
A heart's lost laughter once more starts.

—F. Frobrick



CHANGING FOCUS

Within these walls no distant scene
Compels my eye to change its shape.
Infinity is lost to me and grandeur has no place
Inside this mass interlaced with halls,
This compressing, concrete crypt.

I no longer apply my atrophied eye
To distant, hazy scapes.
Indeed my world, my tiny world, is easily contained
Within the reach of a clanging bell,
Or a crass, commanding cry.

—Warner E. Loftus

PENAL

NEWS

FROM AROUND THE WORLD

NATIONAL GROUP PLANS TO HELP EX-PRISONERS

LONDON, Ont: (CP):- A national organization to establish halfway homes for released or paroled penitentiary prisoners across Canada was formed last month.

The St. Leonard's Society of Canada, named after St. Leonard's House in Windsor, was formed by persons from London, Windsor and Toronto with the intention of initiating and co-ordinating establishment of similar homes and programs.

Its stated objectives are: To assist in the founding and organizing of halfway houses and other centers for released prisoners throughout Canada;

To establish and maintain standards for organizations utilizing the name St. Leonard's in connection with ex-prisoner rehabilitation;

To study penal and correctional legislation and to press for such reforms as it considers necessary to advance correction and rehabilitation in Canada;

To receive, acquire and hold gifts, grants, donations and legacies.

St. Leonard's House is a half-

way house in Windsor which has reversed the 70 per cent return to crime rate among released prisoners in Canada. It has a capacity of 18 and handles about 120 clients a year. It opened in 1962.

Robert E. Earnes of Windsor, founding president told the meeting that federal authorities have indicated a willingness to have their release and parole programs co-ordinated with the national St. Leonard's organization.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BAN

FAVORED BY PRESBYTERIANS

OTTAWA (CP):- The 93rd general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada voted last month in favor of abolishing capital punishment, and making abortion lawful under certain circumstances.

It was the first time the assembly had voted for abolition on capital punishment.

It did so without prejudice to the statement on church and nation adopted by the 1954 assembly, which affirmed the right of the state to inflict capital punishment.

FEMALE JAILERS

FIND BETTY A SAM!

WINNIPEG (CP):- The suspect booked as Ava Betty Brown spent a night with the other girls in trouble with the law, in the woman's cells at the Winnipeg Safety Building.

There was a quick shift in cell-block accommodations the next day —when a physical examination led to the discovery that Ava was really Samuel Lee Brown, of Chicago, a between-bookings professional female impersonator.

Ava-Samual pleaded guilty in magistrate's court to possessing an unregistered firearm, a .22 calibre starter's pistol which defence counsel said was used in the entertainer's act. The fine was \$25 in costs or 14 days in jail.

PLASTIC TAG NOW USED ON PRISONERS

TORONTO (CP):- Metropolitan Toronto police commissioners adopted a proposal to begin tagging prisoners awaiting bail with plastic identification bracelets.

The bracelets were recommended by Police Chief James Mackey following an escape two weeks ago by a bank robbery suspect who impersonated another prisoner.

Chief Magistrate A.O. Klein said the bracelets would have to be used with the full consent of prisoners or they could constitute an infringement of civil rights.

INTERPOL: A BRAND NEW OFFICE AND IMAGE

PARIS:- The most modern crime detection system in the world began work last month in the new headquarters of Interpol.

Seven stories high, the \$2,000,000 building at St. Cloud, near the banks of the Seine, will be a major weapon against the international criminal—now enjoying a multi-million dollar bonanza in everything from art fakes to bank robbery.

Every electronic device has been incorporated in the equipment. Computers and closed-circuit TV will bring any one of 300,000 files on individuals to the desks of 100 experts who act on behalf of 99 police forces all over the world.

There are 12 powerful radio transmitters to link every member country.

Interpol has travelled a long way since its formation in 1923. The central bureau was then in Vienna. But the records were lost in the war.

In 1946 the organization was revived in Brussels with 19 member countries. Later, permanent headquarters were set up in Paris.

The international cargo Interpol handles ranges from murderers counterfeiterers and big-time drug

traffickers to diamond smugglers, confidence men and missing persons.

The top men of Interpol hope that Communist countries can be persuaded to join the network; several "defectors" from both sides recently have skipped because they were on the run from criminal not political charges.

URGE JAIL LAST STEP IN JUSTICE

MONTREAL (CP):- George Street, Chairman of the national parole board, said imprisonment should only be used as a last resort.

"Incarceration is a very harrowing experience and should not be used too often. A great many people sentenced to a prison term would be better off under suspended sentence."

However, habitual criminals will be treated differently. He went on to describe the harsh way magistrates will be expected to treat habitual criminals in the near future.

Youthful first-offenders should not be jailed. "It would be much more profitable to keep them on probation for two years than in jail for six months," he said.

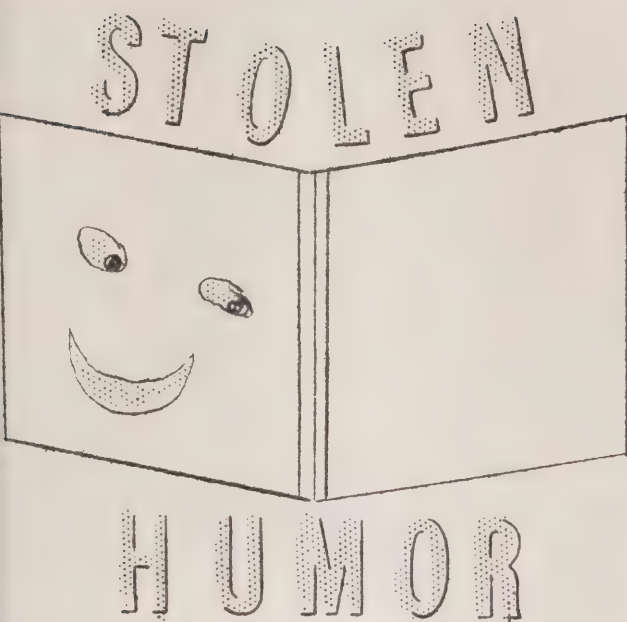
Unenviable record

In Canada, 243 persons out of every 100,000 has served a prison term at one time or another—a higher percentage than anywhere else in the world.

Mr. Street testified that during the National Parole Board's eight year existence, 18,323 paroles have been handed out.

"Of these, 1,951 have returned to their cells—956 of these were taken back because they failed to fulfil the conditions of their parole. The 975 others committed crimes.

"This proves that within eight years, 90 per cent of the persons freed conditionally have completed their sentence without reverting to criminal acts and without breaching the conditions of their freedom."



Two fishermen sitting on a bridge made a bet as to which would catch the first fish. One drunk got a bite, became excited and fell off the bridge.

The other snorted, "Hell, if you're going to dive for them, the bet is off!"

+++++

Cop to lush walking with one foot in the gutter and the other on the sidewalk: "You're drunk!"

Replied the offender: "Thanks a lot friend, for a while there I thought I was crippled!"

+++++

Greta was a little refugee. Rather dirty when she came to America, her foster-parents put her on a strict bath routine. Greta took it for a week without so much as a whimper. Then one night while up to her neck in suds she said: "YOU FOLKS DON'T WANT A REFUGEE, WHAT YOU WANT IS A DAMN DUCK!"

+++++

Once the men in a lumber camp questioned the contents of what the cook called tea. They sent a sample of this tea to the Dept. of Health.

Some days passed, then a wire was received giving the results of the analysis. It said: "Don't work this horse for the next thirty days...if you value its life."

+++++

Two Russians knocked on the Pearly Gates and when St. Peter saw who it was he said: "Scram, you... you're atheists. You can't come in here!"

The Russians replied: "So who wants in? We just want our rockets back."

+++++

A lion met a tiger as they drank beside a pool.

Said the tiger, "Tell me why you're roaring like a fool?"

"That's not foolish," said the lion with a twinkle in his eyes,

"They call me king of all the beasts because I advertise."

A rabbit heard them talking and ran home like a streak,

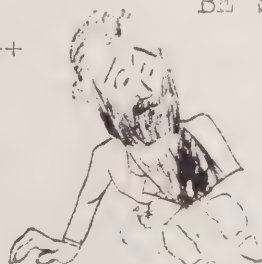
He thought he'd try the lion's plan, but his roar was but a squeak.

A fox came along to investigate

—had luncheon in the woods.

So when you advertise my friends, BE SURE YOU'VE GOT THE GOODS.....

+++++



Two beatniks were driving down the street in somebody else's car, going like to Nowheresville.

Driver: "I'm gonna make like a right. How's it on the other side man?"

Passenger: "Like man, it's clear except for a big dog."

The driver whacks the turn. Big accident. Many ambulances and later in the hospital: "Like, I asked if it was clear! What's with the dog bit?"

Passenger: "Like, a Greyhound, man!!"

Under Legal Aid:

EQUAL JUSTICE

FOR ALL

The legal aid plan unveiled by the Law Society of Upper Canada is a major step forward in social policy in Ontario.

It is based on the principle that no one should be deprived of justice through poverty—and specifically through inability to afford legal advice and assistance.

The plan is necessarily complex but these are its essential points:

Everyone charged with a serious criminal offence, or involved in a civil action, (including rare types of lawsuits) and who cannot afford to engage a lawyer, is eligible for assistance.

If an application for legal aid is accepted, the applicant will not be assigned a lawyer. He can choose his own counsel from a panel of lawyers who have signified their willingness to act in these cases.

The lawyer's fees and expenses (set according to a schedule which is considerably below the standard scale), will be paid by the Legal Aid organization.

An applicant's financial need will be decided by representatives of the Ontario welfare department assigned to Legal Aid.

This will not be a "means test" in the sense of requiring proof that a man is destitute.

The test will be whether, considering the applicant's income and his family and other obligations, he can pay the regular fees and expenses in the particular proceeding.

In "in-between" cases, arrangements may be made by which an applicant can repay the Legal Aid fund for part of the fees.

Following a system pioneered in Scotland, "duty counsel" will serve at the various magistrates' courts.

They will be available without charge to consult with newly arrested persons arraigned in the court, whether they are eligible

for legal aid or not, advise them of their legal rights, plead guilty or not guilty on their behalf, and arrange bail or adjournments.

This is a long-needed reform. It should prevent the familiar tragedy where a prisoner, through ignorance of his legal rights, throws away chances of an acquittal or a reduced sentence.

There has been considerable controversy over the relative merits of the present plan and the "public defender" system in use in some American states, under which a state official defends indigent persons accused of criminal offences.

The Ontario plan seems preferable. Apart from the fact that it covers civil as well as criminal cases, it has at least three distinct advantages.

A defendant is allowed to choose his own counsel instead of having to accept an official lawyer appointed by the government.

It avoids the stigma of charity.

The fact that the accused is defended by the public defender proclaims to everyone that he could not afford to pay a regular lawyer.

But since Ontario legal aid arrangements will be confidential, and since the defendant will be represented by a lawyer in private practice, no one, outside the officials concerned, needs to know about his financial difficulties.

There is a danger that a public defender, appointed by and responsible to the government, may not have the independence required for a good defence counsel.

He may be under a temptation not to fight too hard—and endanger his job—in cases where the government is particularly anxious to get a conviction, or where a successful defence might disclose matters embarrassing to the authorities—improper police methods in obtaining a confession for example.

A defence lawyer in private practice, who is responsible only to his client, is not under the same temptation.

No doubt there are weaknesses in the plan, but taken as a whole it is a step forward toward the ideal of equal justice for all.

Experience may show that modifications are necessary.

THREE

POEMS

A STORM

It's so peaceful laying on the ground,
Stretched out in the shade.
But the relaxation that I've found
Is disturbed by a sound made
In the distance, and the breeze
Becomes ungentle and sways the trees.

Thunderheads hang in the sky,
The breeze, a wind now quite strong.
The sun hides from the eye,
As thunder rumbles a song;
The approaching rain a black wall
And the lightning stabs through it all.

No longer a distant rumbling sound
The storm has gained intensity and force.
Like shackles being unbound,
From a rebellious, violent source
Boiling in its release,
The storm's fury, disrupts my peace.

—Bill Nikel

FOR YOU ALONE

Each little star that twinkles above,
Holds a promise of dreams come true.
For each man and woman is made to love.

In my dreams at night, I can see you here
Standing by my side;
But with the dawn you disappear,
Like a ship sailing out with the tide.

I awake in the morning with tears on my cheeks,
My arms ache with longing for you,
For it will be endless days and weeks
'Til my dreams come true.

But 'til then darling, remember this:
'Til I once again call you my own,
Each sigh I breathe is just a kiss
For you and you alone.

OUR RETREAT

In this world of my very own
Where I so often retreat,
I spend a lingering moment,
Hoping and knowing we would meet.

Like an angel from heaven,
Or a siren from the sea,
On a silver grey pillow cloud.
You came floating down to me.

We speak only of love and tenderness
Then, I take you in my arms;
And all the stars in God's heavens
Could not measure all your charms.

Oh yes! They've taken away my freedom,
But I know we shall always meet
In this world of my very own,
Where I so often retreat.

—S. Jones



LETTERS

To:

The Editors

Box 22,

Kingston, Ont.



ENJOYABLE

We wish to thank you for reminding us about retaining the TELESCOPE. We do wish to have our name on your subscription list.

Enclosed you will find a dollar for 12 issues. We enjoy reading all the articles. Thanks again.

Mr. and Mrs. Labovitch,
Los Angeles, Calif.

SAME PRICE?

Way back in 1961 there was a piece in the Family Herald about the TELESCOPE the voice of the prison inmates of Kingston. At that time the subscription rate was \$1 per year.

Like everything else it is, no doubt, more now and I would be very much obliged if you would kindly let me know the cost of same for one year so that I can send a money order.

Mrs. E.E. Cornell,
Morrisburg, Ont.

We're happy to be able to inform you that there has been no price change as of yet, nor do we expect one in the near future. The \$1 subscription fee remains the same.

Ed.

INFORMATIVE

Please find enclosed two dollars for a subscription to your excellent publication.

I recently had a chance to read over several back issues, and found them interesting and informative. Many of your contributors appear to have real literary talent.

I look forward to receiving my own first copy of the TELESCOPE.

Mrs. W.E. Ross,
Simcoe, Ont.

FOR A FRIEND

An old friend of yours, who continues to visit us quite regularly usually reaches for the TELESCOPE on each of his visits with us. He has continually thought of obtaining his own subscription, but like many has a difficult time to pick up a pen and paper.

On his last visit he gave me the money for a years subscription and asked me to forward it to you on his behalf. You will find a money order enclosed.

Mr. J.C. Buhlman
John Howard Society
Windsor, Ont.

!ATTENTION READERS!

The TELESCOPE Inmate Staff would appreciate any comments from its subscribers concerning the new magazine.

PUZZLE ANSWERS

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HATI SIT
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